

amateur rather than that of the professional botanist. Because of the very simplicity of his text, and because of the obscurity of publication of approximately 200 new names proposed by him, a remarkably high percentage of these new names have remained for a century or longer unlisted in our standard indices, and hence, for the most part entirely overlooked by modern botanists. Only about fifty of the two hundred new Eaton names have previously been listed, and in these entries there are approximately thirty-five corrections to be made, as Eaton actually published the names earlier than the current entries indicate. A special paper on these overlooked names will appear in a future issue of *Bartonia*.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM

NOTES ON NEW HAMPSHIRE PLANTS.—In their recent report, completing their consideration of the distribution of the *Gramineae* of New England, Bean et al.¹ specifically state that *Phragmites communis* Trin. var. *Berlandieri* (Fournier) Fern. has not been reported from New Hampshire. In the past two years I have twice collected this grass in Strafford County. However, not sufficient time has elapsed for these collections to have become available in herbaria. One of the new stations is an inland swamp in the township of Lee. There it grows amongst Alders and scattered specimens of *Rhus Vernix* L. and near a colony of *Rhamnus alnifolia* L'Hér. The second locality is in Durham, at the edge of a salt-marsh near the upper tidal limits of the Oyster River. The plants were observed there in August, 1945.

Lemna valdiviana Philippi, according to herbarium records, has been found previously in New Hampshire only in Rindge in Cheshire County. Apparently it has not been reported from Maine. A number of years ago, in rapidly flowing water of the Bellamy River in the township of Madbury, I collected an intertwining mass of vegetable matter which was finally traced to this species. The somewhat falcate fronds, each with one evident vein, characterize the species.

Gerardia virginica (L.) BSP., the Downy False Foxglove, gets into New Hampshire in the Connecticut Valley in Hinsdale and

¹ Preliminary Lists of New England Plants, XXIV. RHODORA XLVIII, 17-27 (1946)

Alstead and far to the east in Durham¹. I have collected the species in three widely separated areas in Durham-township. Two of the stations are in oak woods immediately adjacent to brackish water, the third is near Packers' Falls in an oak woods on a dry slope.

In the autumn of 1945, I took a small group of students to the Packers' Falls area, particularly to point out an interesting type of oak-hickory forest. The trip was rewarded by our finding some vigorous specimens of *Lechea villosa* Ell. This represents an extension of range northward and eastward in the state from Pelham and Milford. A further canvas of that part of Maine bordering on the Piscataqua River might yield this handsome member of the genus, although up to this time no reports from that state have been forthcoming.

Similarly absent from Maine and not known heretofore from eastern New Hampshire, according to records, is that very unique hickory, *Carya cordiformis* (Wang.) K. Koch. In late August of 1945 I found it as scattered specimens on warm slopes in perfectly natural situations adjacent to Great Bay in Durham, near the Newmarket line. There it was associated with *Carya ovata* (Mill.) K. Koch and at least one other member of the group, presumably *Carya ovalis* (Wang.) Sargent. It is interesting that, according to Hyland and Steinmetz in their recent careful and authoritative "Woody Plants of Maine", only one Hickory is certainly reported there as native—*Carya ovata* (Mill.) K. Koch. Again, perhaps in much botanized York County, Maine, in proper situations other additions to the Maine flora await discovery.

Specimens of the above species from the stations mentioned are distributed among the following herbaria: the Gray Herbarium, the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, and that of the University of New Hampshire.—ALBION R. HODGDON, University of New Hampshire, Durham.

¹ F. W. Pennell, "The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America", Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Monograph No. 1, 1935, Map 94 (above), shows this species as present in New Hampshire only in the Connecticut Valley and entirely absent from Maine. In his discussion, loc. cit. p. 385, Pennell comments on its host-relationship as follows: "It has been shown to be parasitic on the roots of *Quercus prinus* L. and doubtless of other species of white oaks". Certainly in Durham where *Quercus prinus* L. is not associated with the *Gerardia* and, in fact, has never been collected, the Downy False Foxglove is parasitic on the prevalent *Quercus alba* L.